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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1871. NO. 143.

FIRST EDITION.

PEACE.

Great Demonstrations of Joy.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS.

Description of the German Movements.

Prussian Wounded Sent Home.

Serious Disturbances in Angers

Cession of Alsace Considered Illegal.

Resignation of Members of the Assembly.

ENGLAND.

Great Joy at the Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, March 4.—A despatch from Ambrun, dated Friday night, says: Great joy and enthusiasm at the announcement of the conclusion of peace had been manifested at headquarters, and throughout the first army corps. The French communiqué has requested the German General Staff to grant him arms for two companies, and also two cannon to preserve the public peace, as the workmen are intent on making defiant demonstrations when the German troops shall have evacuated the place. No more cowardly insults have been offered to combatants, and many Prussian officers decline to dine at Romano upon which they were billeted, unless they are invited by their hosts to meet them. They now resume all their regular allowances. The Emperor will not go to Strasburg, but will proceed direct to Berlin.

General Gotben leaves for Rouen to-morrow.

The Prussian wounded have been sent home. It is reported that the first army corps will march in three days.

The Germans in Paris—Evacuation Commenced.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, March 4.—A letter from Paris, dated the 3d, states that the avenues are almost deserted. Everything on an extraordinary scale in the Arc de Triomphe. Two pieces of artillery have been unlimbered and gunners are near at hand ready to avenge every avenue leading from the arch. There is also a strong guard of infantry stationed in the vicinity. The soldiers are singing from song books by the light of camp fires. There is much difference in these troops, and those entering Paris. They are not charming cigars and drinking wine, while others will not allow strangers near their fires. All are boasting of the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, and declare that the war is over, that they may get back to the Motherland. No cheering as they march under the arch. In the place De La Concorde, there is a strong guard of Hungarian lancers on the ground. In front of the gates of the Tuileries a Bavarian sentry was picking immobilities from the statue of Strasbourg, and the Frenchmen passing cried for more. Large bodies of guards were stationed around to watch the fires. As the Germans are to leave Paris this morning, the excitement increases. The Zouaves: In spite of patriotism, Alsace and Lorraine and Metz Lapucelle pass under the control of Germany. France cedes the territory, but the people refuse does not belong to us, but following generations will take vengeance. We can only say these words, silence, patience—the other we dare not pronounce, but we have no right to decide for future generations. They can do as they like and we will do the same. The *Debats* blames the Parisians as fickle, with reference to their sight-seeing on the occasion of the passage of the Prussians. A lady friend says: "The German soldiers are quartered very cleanly, and though awkward, are quite equal to the French in point of manner. They have been first-rate customers to France's shop-keepers." A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Friday noon, says: The Prussian occupation has ended. The last train departed at last night, though it was not generally known at six this morning that it had begun. In regular order, with cavalry and artillery in front, and in the sidewalk the Prussian and Bavarian infantry formed the rear-guard. At six this morning the main body passed through the Arc de Triomphe, with bands playing, and the occasion being quite a triumphal one. The obstacles having been removed at the side of the column General Shackner, commanding the fifteenth corps, was enabled to receive the salutes of the men. In passing many of the men were overcome on their helmets and breasts with bouquets and crowned with laurels. At nine o'clock the Bavarian artillery and infantry, proceeding on full bands, appeared. A few minutes after the head of the Prussian column reached the arch, marching in double sections. The morning had hitherto been foggy, but the sun now burst out gloriously, making everything appear grand. The troops cheered the arch and the battered appearance of their colors, some pronounced, attracted the attention of the French. Next came a crowd of officers, and then the regiments, first the Eleventh Regiment jager guard and Prussian artillery.

Napoleon to Retire to Bohemia—Victor Emanuel Disappointed at the Hard Terms Imposed by Germany.

LONDON, March 4.—It is rumored that Napoleon is negotiating for an estate in Bohemia, where he will retire.

Prince Frederick Charles drove into Paris on Thursday. It was reported Emperor William also visited the city.

Victor Emmanuel has written to Emperor William, expressing his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms imposed upon France, especially in regard to territory.

FRANCE.

German Troops Received.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The Emperor William reviewed the German landwehr, guards, artillery and pioneers, in the Bois de Boulogne yesterday. Prince Frederick William, Generals Moltke and Count Bismarck were present.

All restrictions as to persons passing into and out of Paris have been removed. The Emperor goes to Berlin Monday.

Resignation in the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—Deputies Rochefort, Blanc, Malian and Tirlon have resigned their seats, considering the cession of Alsace illegal and unjust.

The Evacuation Complete—Impressions Created by the Preliminaries of Peace Unfavorable—Disbandment of the Mobile Guards—The People Not Yet Quieted—The Four Incited to War the Rich.

PARIS, March 4.—Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at ten o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe amid the profound silence of the four spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete. The German Emperor afterwards reviewed one hundred thousand men in the Bois de Boulogne. The Prussian leaders are disappointed at the coolness and implacable attitude of the Parisians.

Several journals resumed publication to-day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the impression produced by the peace conditions is profound and universal. They declare no peace real when obtained under such duress, but they recommend calmness and concord as a means of securing the speedy return of peace and prosperity.

The authorities are preparing to disband the Mobile Guards in Paris. The city is quiet to-day. A number of persons are under arrest, having been arrested by the people, and several women were talking with Prussians in the Champs Elysees were roughly handled. Colignon, a cashier, arrested on Friday night in the Place de la Bastille, but no serious disturbance is reported.

The Minister of the Interior, in a proclamation, congratulates the inhabitants on the evacuation during the occupation. The *Cri-de-Peuple*, in an article signed Jules Valles, incites the people to war with the rich. *La Verite* demands the immediate arrest of standing be granted an additional delay of one month in the payment of rents.

The press protest against the continued occupation of Paris. The Paris Bourse, it is said, will be delivered to the French in a few days. One division of the army of the Loire will shortly reinforce the garrison of Paris.

The first returning party of French persons are expected here to-morrow.

England's Interposition.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—The German forces have received orders to withdraw behind the line of the Seine.

The statement that the partial character of the occupation of Paris was in consequence of intervention of England is untrue. England's influence was exercised wholly in the question of the war indemnity.

PRUSSIA.

Release of French Prisoners Held by Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—Minister Malou has arrived here, to arrange for the release of the French soldiers interned in Belgium. The government has received official notification of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace.

The King of Wurtemberg has returned from Versailles.

BELGIUM.

Serious Disturbances at Angers.

BRUSSELS, March 4.—A dispatch from Lille, to the *Echo du Nord*, reports serious disturbances in Angers, in the important city in the French department of Maine-et-Noir, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

Measures for placing the Belgian army on a peace footing have been carried out.

France Declines a Treaty of Commerce with Germany—High Tariff a Necessity.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor will return to Berlin in about eight days. Prince Frederick Charles has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation in France, the headquarters will be at Rheims. M. Thiers declines to make a treaty of commerce with Germany, on the ground that it is not necessary for France to imitate the United States, and refuses her equilibrium by high tariffs.

Berlin is brilliantly illuminated to-night. The Emperor and Princess drove through the streets, and were received with great enthusiasm.

SWITZERLAND.

The Return of Bourbaki's Soldiers.

BERNE, March 4.—The Federal Council has arranged with the French Government to return the soldiers of Bourbaki's army. They will commence to move into France on Wednesday next, and the transfer of the entire army will take ten days' time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—In the House of Representatives to-day, Judge Settle introduced a preamble and resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged charges of a disgraceful nature made against W. W. Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial district of this State. The resolution was received by a unanimous vote of the House, and a committee was appointed with power to send for persons and papers. The charges are said to emit for persons and papers. The charges are said to consist of occurrences in a magistrate's court, Washington county, wherein Judge Jones was defendant and was charged with drunkenness and an assault upon a negro woman.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., March 4.—The impeachment of Governor Butler, was partiable upon evidence of George Butler. One charge against Gillespie is that he opposed the getting out of the Omaha *Herald* of the figures therein to the Omaha *Republican*. The articles of impeachment against Governor Butler were read before the Senate to-day, and he was ordered to appear before the bar of the Senate for trial. It is stated that an armed band of militia has been organized at the capitol for nine days service for the purpose of assisting Governor Butler in maintaining his office.

An attempt was made by burglars to enter a clothing store on Liberty street Friday night, but it proved unsuccessful.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1871.

SENATE.

At 2:15 A. M. the omnibus appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House joint resolution repealing the duty on coal, which was agreed to. Considerable discussion of some amount, and motions were made for an executive session and to take up private bills for the purpose of consuming time and defeating the bills.

Mr. TRUMBULL protested against the course of the opponents of the repeal, and appealed to his friends to stand by the measure. The debate continued until 4 o'clock, when after an executive session the Senate took a recess until half past five.

The galleries were crowded this morning on the resumption of business at half past ten o'clock, a recess having been taken from six o'clock to that hour. Much interest was manifested both in the galleries and on the floor in the closing scenes, which, however, were devoid of special interest. The bill for the abolition of the fees on coal was laid aside to give way to a bill for the relief of the Sisters of Charity of Charleston, which was under debate when the session expired. The same subject was under consideration at the close of the previous session of Congress, when it went over on the present occasion, defeated by debate.

Both Houses at a few minutes past twelve proceeded to the organization of the new Congress. The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his Private Secretaries, occupied the President's room, near the Senate chamber, when the Vice President elect, on the bills which were presented to him, excepting nine, as follows: An act for the relief of participants of Black and Tan fever in the noncommissioned States; an act in relation to the Sioux, Bonne and Dakota Indians; a joint and concurrent act relating to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries; a joint resolution relating to the duties on coal; a joint resolution to amend the act of July 28, 1866; a joint resolution in relation to the compensation of the Secretary of the Commissioners of Claims; an act

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

Our Washington specials give an account of the concluding scenes of the old and the opening proceedings of new Congress. Of the unfinished business it will be seen that the greater proportion consists of measures of public utility in which masses of the people and extensive regions of country are interested. The failure of some of these laws is particularly to be regretted, and the circumstance suggests unfavorable comment in the waste of time by Congress in worse than useless debate, to say nothing of permitting schemes of private speculation to occupy its attention in preference to measures like many of those which have failed for want of time.

We are reaping the fruit of narrow channel ways on our river in the accumulating disasters to coal shipments. A few days ago the steamer Lioness collided with one of the piers of the Bellaire bridge, and sunk two barges of coal. The steamer Picket, following, passing the piers safely, struck one of the sunken barges of the Lioness and sunk a coal boat. The steamer Fearless, following the Picket, ran against the sunken boat of the Picket, and sank one coal boat and damaged another—an aggregate loss of $12,000, additionally obstructing the channel-way, endangering all of the tows following. When will we see the last of this? Congress must correct the fatal mistake of granting the right of narrow channel-ways, restore to the trade of this great river a broad passage-way for tows; and in the meantime it ought to make good the losses resulting from the unfortunate legislation upon this matter.

For several weeks past we have taken up hardly a single Democratic exchange which did not ridicule and affect to disbelieve the reports of the constantly recurring and increasing outrages perpetrated upon loyal men in portions of the Southern States. It is furthermore argued that even if true they possess no more political significance than do the ordinary infractions of law and order which transpire in the Northern States. If it were shown that these dreadful occurrences took place only at remote intervals, and were the results of temporary disagreements and sudden bursts of passion, instead of being, as they evidently are, deliberately concerted acts of systematic murder and villainy, there might be some grounds for this claim; but if a man has an ass possessed of an inveterate habit of falling into a certain particular pit every other day, we think it would become the duty of the owner either to fill up the hole or get rid of the donkey. If the Southern Democratic press cannot induce its Southern friends to abstain from massacreing unoffending Union people, would it not be in order to disavow them?

The Boston *Post* rolls as a sweet morsel under its tongue the "opposite remarks" of one of the speakers at the late Italian Unity meeting held in the "Hub," the reason of its gusto being a vague impression that in some indefinable manner they develop an accusatory "hit" at the present administration and dominant political party. The orator said: "No nation can live in which the attempt is "made to impose virtue by law, or to take from "a man the freedom to work out his own "salvation, material, mental, and spiritual, "in his own way, so long as he inflicts no "injustice upon others, and never infringes "upon the right of any other man." Without stopping to discuss the good taste of the speaker's hostile reference to the ten commandments, and admitting the general soundness of the proposition, we simply desire to ask our contemporary whether, if the principle be true now, it was not equally true in the halcyon days of the oligarchy in whose interest it appears to quote the extract which we have given? The *Post* applies the doctrine to the policy of Southern reconstruction. But why did it not urge it during the existence of Southern slavery? What a difference it makes whose ox it is that is gored.

We are not of those who think that because a man happens to be black, he therefore necessarily possesses the wisdom of a Solon and the conscience of Aristides. Emancipation and enfranchisement were great acts of justice, and as such they will live in the history of humanity forever; but it does not follow as a corollary that every colored brother is an incarnation of incomparable grace and virtue. Our doctrine in this matter may be summed up in the statement that we desire to see all obstructions, inward and outward, removed which prevent any man, be he black or white, from developing himself into the best and highest and noblest of which he is capable. But we have an unmitigated contempt for the wretched cowardice which, quite recently, in Philadelphia, prompted the refusal of the use of the Academy of Music for a lecture by Senator Revels, on the ground that he was a negro. Moved, however, by a sudden access of remorse, the proprietors ashort time afterward rented the building to a dramatic company for a six weeks' season of Black Crook performances; doubtless under an impression that the insult to black Revels, the living soul, could be expunged by courtesy to Black Crook, the leg-drama of prurient incitations. Better than ever do we understand, now, the passage—

"And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

But who would have thought Shakespeare had Philadelphia in his mind's eye when he wrote it? The *Post* will have to write another article urging the Capital removal.

It is, doubtless, very curious, but we think it is none the less true, that in the ratio in which one man has injured another, he is pretty sure to hate him also, the intensity of his malice being graduated in exact accordance with the grievousness of his cruelty. This is the secret of Democratic hostility to the negro. It wronged him deeply—ergo, it dislikes him greatly. Moreover, it instinctively sneers at everything and everybody honorably associated with the war in which its party Dagon was demolished, unless (as in the present case of a distinguished Senator from a western State) he furnish incontrovertible evidence of being heartily ashamed of his patriotic record, and upon his knees makes meek recantation of his heresies, and sues in the dust for pardon. Among the latest acts of the Forty-first Congress, for instance, was the passage of a House resolution declaring that the Freedman's Bureau had been a most efficient instrument in promoting the well-being and education of four and a half millions of enfranchised people, and that as its chief, General Howard deserved the gratitude of the American nation. This distinguished officer has been subjected to much annoyance in the shape of groundless and causeless charges relative to his administration of the Bureau of which he is the head. That department has been one of the most beneficent and necessary departments of the Government. Its operations, amid all difficulties and discouragements, were generally efficient and admirable. It was, of course, an exceptional and temporary, but not the less an absolutely essential agency in the rehabilitation of the country under its new conditions of existence. It distributed aid among the destitute of every color and race. It established, maintained and protected common schools, and it was the visible active friend of the freedmen in their otherwise friendless exposure to the most cruel chances. But from the very beginning of its existence it was bitterly opposed by the party who sought to re-deliver the freedmen back into the hands of their late masters. Mr. Fernando Wood, the same gentleman who from the initial phases of the rebellion, down to its ignominious close, was the unflinching friend and ally of the "lost cause," led the assault. The first attack took the form of a statement—which, however, he would not guarantee—that General Howard held revolting views upon the subject of amalgamation. When this was promptly and unequivocally denied, Mr. Wood changed his tactics, and accused General Howard of having grown rich by speculating upon the necessities of the negroes, the blow in both instances being aimed at the freedmen by striking at one of their best and most efficient friends. We say nothing of the spirit of mean servility to an aristocratic class, of contempt for the oppressed, and of pandering to ignorance and passion which these attacks indicated. When a man like Fernando Wood appears as the assailant of a man like General Howard, it is as though Hyperion should be snarled at by a Satyr, or an owl should hawk at an eagle. Still, however, the snarling and the hawking went on; and when—the groundlessness of the charges against him having been thoroughly exposed—it was proposed to convey the thanks of the country to General Howard for the zeal and devotion with which he has contributed to the elevation of a race, not alone was the motion passed only by a party vote, but the opposition journals make it the occasion of petty sneers over what they elegantly term the "white-washing" process, and one of the bravest and purest soldiers of the war is sought by them to be made appear a criminal whose transgressions have been mercifully condoned. We are inclined to believe that the real offence of General Howard consists in his having lost an arm in battle for his country's cause. On no other hypothesis can we account for the undying rancour with which Fernando Wood and the New York *World* pursue him; for of course to them this is an iniquity never to be forgiven.

CONGRESS, OLD AND NEW, AND THE COUNTRY.

It is not the traditions of a party, but its practical measures, which in the end give it its hold on popular confidence and support. Every thinking man who adheres to a political organization for some theory which he has associated with it, is at last compelled to admit that it must be judged by the policy which it approves and adopts, rather than by the doctrines which it may insist upon declaring. The done deed, not the spoken word, is the final test by which public parties as well as private individuals must be measured and tried. It avails not a whit to enter the plea that they have "prophesied and cast out devils," if coincident therewith they have been "workers of iniquity." The reason why the moral sentiment of the country deserted the Democratic party was because, in spite of its loud professions, it was felt to have at last degenerated into a conspiracy against free government and human nature. When it became apparent that, mangre all its eloquent talk about the strict limitation of government and the sovereign rights of the people, it was the residuary legatee of all the passions and prejudices engendered of caste and ignorance, it lost its grip upon the people and sank under merited defeat. Evermore it is necessary to the endurance of any party that it constantly reinforce its political position with vital ideas; for in the moment when it begins to disdain that source of strength it enters upon a path which inevitably ends in the ultimate loss of power.

We make these observations with special reference to the XLII Congress now just organized. Marred by frequent coarse exhibitions, yet the sentiments and purposes which animated its predecessor were in the main commendable and praiseworthy. It perhaps deserves credit for what it did not do, rather than for what it actually accomplished. Its virtue was of a negative rather than a positive character. It was not distinguished by the passage of any important measure of legislation. There was a vast amount of patching and tinkering, and minor law-making of one and other kind, but if we except the creditable firmness with which it resisted the manifold nefarious schemes for enriching individuals and corporations at the expense of the public treasury and public domain, hardly any action was taken on questions of great national interest. Aside from this instance the grave matters which are prominent in the public mind were hardly touched upon. Nothing was done toward specie resumption or specie payments; no repeal of the inconsequent and inquisitorial income tax was accomplished; no civil service reform was pushed; the abolition of the franking abuse was not effected. In all these weighty concerns of general public welfare Congress skilley-shallied and hesitated and dodged, letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," with an infirmity of purpose not pleasant to behold. And if our voice could reach its successor we should indeclate upon it the imperative necessity of at once accepting the legacy thus unwisely bequeathed to it, and of disposing it in accordance with the best needs and interests of the country at large. The present state of things is bad, and should be changed. Evidently the last Congress did not include study among the intellectual virtues. It had boundless confidence in a favoring Providence, and in all the subsidiary agencies of wind and weather, soil and climate, spindles and looms; but the necessities of trade and commerce, and the requirements of a wise political economy, would appear to have been far too subtle for its calculation and comprehension. The essence of statesmanship is in discrimination, in knowing what to trust and how far to trust, in foreseeing how apparently fortuitous circumstances are likely to combine, and what consequences are likely to ensue. The vice of our legislators is their chronic neglect of the future as related to present affairs. "After us the deluge," seems to be their motto. There is no prescience, no prophetic statesmanship. Our law-givers presume with an amazing recklessness on the bounty of nature, and the productive industry of our citizens, but they almost totally ignore the limits of human energy and the exhaustion of human forbearance. It is true that the resources of the country are very great, but they by no means vast enough to be trifled with or legislated away into nothingness. What is wanted is that industry, finances, and the administration of affairs shall be put on such a solid and stable basis that the country can exert all the recuperative energies and activities with which it is endued, and that the people may feel themselves to be something more than a species of monetary sponge, created merely for the purpose of being squeezed dry. They have, therefore, a right to demand of the present Congress that it proceed to the consideration of the grave matters at which we have hinted, in a manly and resolute way. The lobby harpies and subsidy cormorants must be taught that not only will they not be permitted to pillage the country in future, but that they will not even be allowed to attempt it. The civil service must also be radically overhauled. Selections of men for appointment to public office must be made on grounds of intrinsic merit, and capacity to discharge the functions of their office, instead of—as is too often the case—for the sake of "influence" or "pull"—being chosen because they have vulpine minds and mercenary instincts, or for the reason that their friends hold the reins of power. It will not avail to answer that any sweeping reform in this direction is impracticable—it must be made practicable. The earnest, honest and sincere masses are entitled to servants who reflect their integrity and intelligence instead of insulting or caricaturing it. So, too, the finances of the country must, as we have indicated, be brought into a condition which will admit of a speedy and substantial reduction of taxation. Something creditable has already been done in this respect, but much yet remains to be accomplished. The question is not how heavy but how light shall the burdens of taxation be made, with due regard to our credit at home and abroad. These questions, and the associate reforms which we have indicated, the country will no longer be content to have staved off to a "more convenient season." It demands that that body shall ascend out of the low regions of turmoil into the realms of practical work. We have had a surfeit of personalities and passages-at-arms. We are sick of reading accounts of litigious carping and ill-bred malignancy. The halls of Congress are not fit places for honorable Senators and Representatives to wash their dirty linen in. We have grown tired of the word-fencing and phrase-mongering of dapper sciolists. We find no pleasure in the incessant palaver of members whose utterances serve only to make us marvel how so much wind can be packed within so small compass. It is nothing to the country that Butler and Farnsworth stab each other with poisoned stilettos of foul speech, but it is everything to the country that its true interests be not suffered to run into neglect and ruin. No party can long live on the record of its past achievements, however honorable or heroic these may have been. Whatever the hardened politicians may think, there is still sensitibility and sensitiveness among the masses of the people. Gentlemen of the Forty-second Congress, the country will hold you to a rigid account. Approve yourselves worthy of your great trusts.

The Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia partially desires it to be understood that it is not true that they will "hereafter make no distinction of sex or color among applicants for admission to its classes." The distinction will continue to be made as heretofore, and the college is entitled to all the merits this notice will confer.

The coal famine panic has died out in New York, prices having gone back nearly to the old rate. An untold amount of indignation has been expended by the press and community against all sorts of people, and much needless alarm endured for the period of two weeks.

INTERNATIONAL ABUSE.

Though angry words break no bones, they often prompt to acts by which bones are broken. In the relations of private life, and in the intercourse of society, at least among civilized nations, the evils resulting from the use of insulting or irritating language, and the duty of imposing restraint upon the tongue, are pretty well understood. Some think that Christian society as now constituted everywhere, owes a good deal of the moderation and refinement of its speech to the institution of the duello, the existence of which for so many centuries had the effect of impressing upon those who recognized the code the necessity of restraining the tendency almost irresistible to make the tongue a perfect indicator of the heart and mind. With reference to this notion of our social obligations to a custom, once imperious and now effete, we express no opinion. From whatever influences, it is, we believe, the fact that gentlemen who move in the high and serene regions of civilized society, when speaking about one another and about subjects in which each is sensitively interested, habitually exercise a degree of reserve or delicacy the disregard of which would subject them to heavy penalties. Though no longer liable to be "called out" for the offense, they suffer the punishment which society is qualified to inflict by the refinement of its individual members and by the consequent unanimity of them all touching violations of its laws. Thus social peace is maintained. Were the rules abolished which enjoin such wholesome reticence, so that every one should feel at liberty to utter all his uncharitable suspicions, or all his deliberately formal opinions concerning every other, even a dull imagination may foresee what a frightful exhibition of strife and confusion social life would present. Appreciating as highly the necessity of reserve in speech to the comfort of social intercourse and the peace of society, it is rather remarkable that people so generally fail to perceive the application of the subject to international relations. True, even the most absurd libeller, or the most virulent lampooner of a nation, will hardly so express his injurious allegations as to exclude the possibility of a few individual exceptions. It is also true that the individuals of a whole people denounced or ridiculed are not likely, we may suppose, to feel very keenly, or to be much cast down by the denunciatory or the satirical words. And yet we know, after all that, with whatever indifference or apparent contempt they are received, they are both felt and remembered. Instances might be mentioned in which harsh judgments concerning national character, or severe condemnation of a national act by individuals, excluded them from the hospitality of members of the offended people, and in which a friendly judgment or praise, expressed by a writer of no extraordinary fame, met with appropriate recognition from a nation. But for the offensive writings in books and newspapers, with which the English and the Americans, for the last fifty years, have assailed each other, there cannot be a doubt that much safer and more agreeable relations would subsist between the two countries than those which at present make all thoughtful people anxious. In the time before our triumph over the South, when offended by unjust or injurious British criticism, we made no secret of our wounds, but by our retorts and remonstrances we let the critic and his country-men know how hard we had been hit. This was of course very childish and ridiculous. When in turn assailed in our newspapers and in books now and then for his sins and shortcomings, we still either said nothing or expressed his contempt for the assailant. But from the assaults so frequently made he inferred the deep-seated rancorous hatred of the American people for British institutions and people, and was prepared to rejoice in our destruction when calamity came upon us. The truth that words are things might also be illustrated in the history of the relations between France and Germany during the last fifty years. Though the late war between those countries was certainly not caused or immediately provoked by books and newspapers, there is no doubt that its horrors were not a little enhanced by needless acts of satire and denunciation directed against Germany and the Germans in French light literature.

"The Golden Age."

We have received a copy of the initial number of Tilton's new weekly, *The Golden Age*. On the margin we find printed this request: "Call at the office, please say so; or if you don't like it, say so." Well, our "say so" is that we like it. It ranges over a vast variety of topics—religious, political, ethical, social and literary—and is characterized throughout by great thoughtfulness, wide culture, admirable sympathies, and, a juicy Tiltonian raciness, quite charming. We think we can detect a slight dash of egotism about it, as with the other flavors, but this is not unnatural. The editor knows his power, and at the outset of his new career does not feel bound for a moment to be reticent in his strength. We regret that Mr. Wilkie Bx frankness, its intellectual ability, its literary taste. We shall probably quite often differ from it, but there is no reason why we should not heartily do it obtain a slice. The *Golden Age* has before it a brilliant career. Price $3 00 a year, cash in advance. Address Theodore Tilton, P. O. Box 2,848, New York city.

The Legislature of New Jersey proposes to ask Congress for $50,000, for the purpose of relief. This money, if obtained, is to be used in establishing twelve additional life-saving stations along the State coast, at intermediate points. There are now on the New Jersey coast, twenty-one stations. In many cases the buildings are dilapidated, while all the life-boats are in bad condition, those at some of the stations being so far worn out as to be unsafe in an ordinary sea. The boat-houses and other appliances are also for the most part unfit for use, and in one or two recent cases lives have been lost which might have been saved but for the want of the means with which to work the stations efficiently. Another difficulty is that the stations are at some points as much as eight miles apart, being thus unable to render mutual assistance in sudden emergencies. In addition it is proposed to furnish depots, capable of holding thirty persons each, for all the forty stations; to increase the crews at each station by the addition of six men during the winter months, and to supply all other needful appliances, and to commensurate with the demands of the service. This is certainly a noble object, and the amount asked for it is not so great as the value of the service rendered. Indeed, the service will save vessels. For instance, on a recent occasion a vessel with a cargo of brandies was lost at a dangerous point on the coast, where there were no means of relief, on which the duties alone would have amounted to nearly the cost, $70,000, of the new building and boats desired.

The English members of the Joint High Commission will give a dinner to their American associates. In certain quarters an opinion appears to exist that the American Commissioners are in some manner to be overreached. To this idea the New York *Herald* gives currency as follows: "We must take the liberty to give our Washington Conceipt Fathers a hint: Let them beware of John Bull in the fashionable and illustrious guise they now behold him. Poor Reverdy Johnson lost his wits in London. The style and manner of John Bull can be too much for our republican simplicity. It is something that a strong minded American to be on dining and wining terms with real bona fide members of the British aristocracy. The United States representatives in the Commission must not forget that the eyes of forty millions of people are upon them. We shall rejoice if the Joint Commission does well."

Professor Page, in his funeral address over the remains of Dr. S. H. Taylor, made some statements in regard to him that are, to the least, remarkable. We have Dr. Parke's word for it that for eighteen years Dr. Taylor was content to correct the proofs of the Bibliotheca Sacra, just because he loved learning and valued accuracy. Dr. Parke presents this fact in order to show that, in his vicinity, he says this labor might have been turned to very lucrative employment. Nor have we done with the climax yet; for he was not avaricious, neither was he ambitious, for he was content to labor for fame, although he may have been for his school and for classical learning." How upon any of the settled principles of anthropology are we to account for such a phenomenon? Dr. Taylor neither for gold or honors, yet not quite an ideal! Our local philosophy is quite at a loss.

Among the bills which awaited the President's signature Saturday, and which we presume he signed before the adjournment, was one for free trade in cables. It provides that any company may land a submarine telegraph cable on the shores of the United States after proper notification in writing to the Government, and that business shall be transacted over it in the order of service message first, Government first, press second, merchants third, and in the order in which they are filed. It further requires a message of ten words, not counting address and signature, to be sent for five dollars in gold. It throws submarine cable telegraphing open to the freest competition for all parties. The tariff rate was put on in the Senate, but Mr. Wood accepted it in the House rather than lose the bill.

The State Board of Charities for Pennsylvania has had its organization been a harmonious body. Gen. Kane, the President, seems to have been the cause of much of the trouble. At a meeting of the Board in Harrisburg last week, that gentleman was deprived from the post of President and George S. H. Harrison, Esq., elected in his stead. Mr. Harrison stated that he would only accept the office on condition of being allowed to retire from it whenever he desired to do so. He would be glad to have Hester Clymer, Esq., elected President, were he not in Europe, and were it known whether he would accept the position. Mr. Harrison asked that his remarks upon accepting the Presidency be put upon record, which was ordered to be done.

We learn from Washington that smoking within the bar of the House or gallery is now prohibited; so that in future, when a member wishes a cigar, he must retire from the presence of our august body of legislators. We are glad to note this action. The prevention of accidents, so far as human foresight can provide against them, is always a duty, and fire should never be brought into proximity with loose gas, if it is possible to avoid doing so. Congress acted wisely indeed.

NEW BOOKS.

To praise Barnes's "Notes explanatory and practical on the Gospels" would be a mere work of supererogation. First published more than a quarter a century ago, the books were at once received not only in this country but in Great Britain as meeting a widely-felt want. As the startling paradoxes of one century become truisms in the next, the most original ideas grown familiar by statement and execution, in the course of a few years become so obvious and commonplace that people wonder at the admiration with which they were at first received. In order to appreciate Mr. Barnes's merits as a commentator we must remember that he was the first in the English language to make Scriptural notes interesting as well as instructive to the young and unlearned by popularizing the results of learned research. Under his teaching pupils as well as teachers in Sunday schools were furnished with a clear interpretation of the meaning and a satisfactory explanation of the difficulties of their lessons, while the geographical and archæological illustrations enabled them to grasp and feel the reality of the scenes and discourses recorded in the text. Though in the style of commentary which Mr. Barnes introduced, others have followed and perhaps surpassed him, his notes have never ceased to be exceedingly popular. In 1868 the author stated that since the first edition of the Gospels was published, more than 550,000 volumes had been sold in this country, and probably a larger number in Great Britain, and that the notes had been translated into several foreign languages. They will doubtless long continue to be in demand. Shortly before his death, Mr. Barnes carefully revised all his volumes on the New Testament, so as to bring the commentary up to the state of knowledge at the time. Since it was first issued from the press, Palestine has been thoroughly explored, important light has been thrown upon Scripture manners and customs, and advance has been made in the knowledge of the language. In the revision full advantage was taken of the progress made in all these directions, and new and valuable pictorial illustrations give increased value and interest to the new editions. Published by Harper Bros. Sold by E. Miner, Fifth avenue.

One of the most beautiful books we have lately seen is *Light at Evening Time; A Book of Support and Comfort for the Aged*, issued by the same publishers. In planning over its pages one cannot but wonder that such a volume was not prepared long ago. Away back in the Heathen time of Rome, Cicero represents old Cato scornfully denouncing the inconsistency and the folly of men in that they all wished to live to be old, and yet all or nearly all bitterly complained under the discomforts and disadvantages of old age. Cicero himself, when he began to see in near prospect before him the season of life so much desired and so much dreaded by many, deliberately applied himself to books and meditations, that he might gather, digest and arrange for the practical use of himself and his friends the thoughts and arguments furnished by reason and experience as "support and comfort for the aged." The result of his labors was the finished and gem-like treatise on Old Age, which for nearly eight and twenty centuries has come down to the present day it has been read by many for consolation. We mention the fact as evidence that a volume was needed of the sort at length edited by Dr. John Stanford Holme. It consists of extracts from a great number of celebrated authors, in fact, from the entire range of Christian literature. The extracts are generally brief, and it would, we think, be difficult to find one that does not neatly and clearly present a thought worthy of remembrance. It is claimed that "nothing has been published that is so practical in its treatment and nothing offensively sectarian in doctrine." As far as met he, to assist the aged in the performance of their duties and in the enjoyment of their privileges" is decidedly the case with this book. We must add that it is printed in large, clear type on excellent paper. On sale at E. Miner's, Fifth avenue.

In the agitation of the temperance question, wine is often made a prominent, and it sometimes becomes a leading subject of discussion. Most of our readers have probably heard expressed the precise incontradictory propositions affirmed, concerning it. It is well known that two or three rather celebrated popular agitators of temperance reform, have long been accustomed to make use of unfermented grape wine which happen to be flatly inconsistent with views long and widely accepted as established truths. Of these facts we may hardly doubt that a good deal of uncertainty and confusion prevail as to the real qualities and uses of the juice of the grape, especially after it has been bottled and corked. The subject is interesting in itself and especially interesting for the amount of reference to the increasing culture of the grape in portions of our own country. Those who desire to study the subject from the standpoint of science will not be interested in a little pamphlet by Prof. Lee, M. D., F. R. C. P., editor of the London *Practitioner*. It is entitled "On the Uses of Wine in Health and Disease." Dr. Austie does not discuss the question of the lawfulness or the advisability of using alcoholic liquors in general, either as food or as medicine. He takes it as established both by widespread custom and by the best testimony, that wine is a valuable medicine, and as such, has its legitimate place in the sustentation both of the healthy and the diseased organism. Throughout his essays he assumes as indubitable "the abundant proof that wine possesses in a high degree, if taken moderate and by the excessive use of this class of drinks." From these statements, which we find on the first page of the book, many readers will perceive that Dr. Austie accepts the fact that wine is a food, a wine question, by which they have been repelled or disgusted in other essays on the subject. Throughout the book the influence between use and abuse is recognized, and in the account of the specific qualities and effects of different wines and of the adaptation of each to the varying conditions of individuals in health and disease, Dr. Austie furnishes information that will be very useful in regulating and restraining a habit often indulged without reference to anything but the gratification of appetite. Published by Harper Bros., Fifth avenue, New York. Sold by Pittock, Fifth avenue.

Good schools of the present day are in nothing more advantageously distinguished from schools of even the better class of a few years ago than in the increased attention paid to English literature. The systematic of school instruction was certainly very defective when there was no edition of any of the works of the English poets especially adapted for use in the classroom. Mr. Hiram J. Rolfe is already favorably known to teachers by his edition of Craik's *English of Shakspeare*, and he now appears as editor of Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*. In the preface he says that his "aim, briefly stated, has been to edit this English classic for school and home reading in essentially the same way as Craik and Collins have edited it for educational purposes." The task seems to have been performed in a very workmanlike manner. Mr. Rolfe has taken pains to secure a correct text, while in his notes, aptly collected and well brought to bear upon the other commentators, he furnishes such explanations of difficult passages as are needful to the young student. A short sketch of the life and works of Shakspeare, a history of the play, a few pages on versification, and other appropriate matter, form an introduction to the work. Pictorial illustrations add to the attractiveness of this very neat little volume, the use of which is likely to tempt many who may have neglected the poet into a study of his works. Harper & Bros. E. Miner, Fifth avenue.

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Though published two months ago as a Christmas book, it is appropriate to every season. The treatment of the subject is marked by the imaginative vigor and vivacity, and by the penetrating common sense that distinguish all the author's writings and discourses on religious subjects. We may add that in the portion we have read we have met with none of those eccentricities or audacities of thought which characterize several Mr. Beecher's admirers have. —F. B. Ford & Co., New York, and R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

"Robert E. Lee. In memoriam. A Tribute of Respect offered by the citizens of Louisville," is a thin volume containing a record of the various honors in act and speech rendered to the memory of Lee, and upon the late Confederate General on the announcement of his death. A likeness of General Lee and a picture of his birthplace are the appropriate pictorial illustrations of the volume. Four lines from Philip Van Artevelde, placed as a motto on the title-page, indicate the conciliatory spirit which finds expression elsewhere in the volume as being in harmony with General Lee's own magnanimity. The benefits of the conduct, in which he had sustained so conspicuous a part.

"With honor lay him in his grave
And therein shall increase of honor come
Unto their arms who vanquished one so wise,
So valiant, so renowned."

The chief contents of the volume consist of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Louisville, including the speeches delivered on the occasion—a sermon preached by a clergyman who, in the days of secession, was not at all likely to be intimately associated with General Lee—and finally leading articles from the principal Louisville newspapers on the General's character and career. In reading these articles, as well as the speeches, as such, has its legitimate place in the contentation both of the healthy and the diseased organism. Throughout his essays he assumes as indubitable "the abundant proof that wine possesses in a high degree, if taken moderate and by the excessive use of this class of drinks." From these statements, which we find on the first page of the book, many readers will perceive that Dr. Austie accepts the fact that wine is a food, a wine question, by which they have been repelled or disgusted in other essays on the subject. Throughout the book the influence between use and abuse is recognized, and in the account of the specific qualities and effects of different wines and of the adaptation of each to the varying conditions of individuals in health and disease, Dr. Austie furnishes information that will be very useful in regulating and restraining a habit often indulged without reference to anything but the gratification of appetite. Published by Harper Bros., Fifth avenue, New York. Sold by Pittock, Fifth avenue.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Thomas Wright, of New Broad street, London, has sent us a copy of a circular letter which he has addressed to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli as the leaders of the two great parties in England, in which he argues in favor of the confederation of Great Britain and the United States, with their respective colonies. He alludes to the recent steps that have been taken toward a national unity in Germany, and sets forth briefly, but quite glowingly, what advantages in the way of power and influence would follow the confederation of all the English speaking countries.

A Roman Catholic priest in Albany preached a red hot sermon, in which he "launched the curse of Rome" on several species of marriage by civil authorities horrible, sacrilegious and fearfully wicked, and saying that a Catholic girl wedding a Protestant, unless she first stipulated that the issue of such a union should be brought up in the Catholic faith, would be giving her children to damnation and selling them to the devil, for which mortal sin she herself could never receive the priest's absolution.

A favorable report comes concerning the operations of the Suez Canal. The receipts of the canal amounted to $32,000 during the month of December —the heaviest returns of any month in the year. The English are making extensive use of the canal in their commerce between the English ports and China and India. A passenger and freight screw-steamer recently made the passage, through the canal, from Gravesend to Calcutta, in thirty-five days, exclusive of stoppages for coaling and other purposes. The work of deepening the canal is going on without interruption.

The territory already given to the Pacific railroads of this country is larger in area than that of France! It would accommodate the entire population of the United States. The land we have given to railway corporations in this country is greater by seventy thirty millions of acres than the united areas of France, Italy and the United Kingdom, which have an aggregate population of ninety millions of persons.

The Nevada *State Journal* says: "The Rocky Mountain coal trade is beginning to be quite an item in the way of freight, at least. Scarcely a freight train from the east passes through here but has from five to twenty cars loaded with coal. Evanston, on the Union Pacific Railroad, twenty-six miles east of Ogden, is the place from whence the coal is shipped, and is mostly consigned to San Francisco dealers."

A reverend gentleman was arrested in Boston the other day for distributing tracts on the street. He was held in the sum of $700 to appear in the municipal court to answer. The statute he was charged with violating reads: "No person shall stand in any street for the purpose of grinding any cutlery, or for the exercise of any business or calling, unless duly licensed by the Board of Aldermen." The tract was entitled "The Atonement in Connection with the Death of Christ."

The last two or three steamers at San Francisco have brought but very few Chinese—an average of less than a hundred each; and by departures and death the number of Chinese in America must now be decreasing. Making no account of the deaths, the increase by immigration in 1870 was only 7,000. The whole number of Chinese in the country, probably, does not exceed 75,000, of whom one-half are in California.

A musical instrument resembling a flageolet, made and used by Russian American Indians, has been presented to the Gilbert Museum at Amherst. The *Student* says: "It is made of the black, fine-grained wood, and is ornamented by them in the manufacture of pipes, idols, and other implements for use or ornament. It is a beautiful work of art, and reminds one very strongly of many Egyptian relics."

It was reported some months since that some New York parties contemplated establishing a large stock yard in St. Louis. There is now positive assurance that such a project is being carried out. John H. Rice, Esq., and Mr. Nelson Morris have purchased four hundred and thirty acres of land about a mile from East St. Louis, and will proceed immediately to erect the necessary buildings for a mammoth stock yard. One of the improvements will be a large hotel for the convenience of operators. It is designed to expend a million dollars in the improvement.

The Kansas Legislature has passed a bill staying the execution of persons convicted of murder until the Governor issues the death-warrant. It is expected this will virtually abolish capital punishment.

A San Domingo correspondent writes as follows: "Here, made out in the hand, of course, of very poor quality, can be bought for twenty-five cents a gallon, and from that to two dollars a gallon. A very good quality can be bought for eighty cents or a dollar. Claret wine, bottled and boxed, can be had for two dollars a dozen, and good French brandy, notwithstanding the duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, sells for ten dollars a dozen, and the best Rhine wine for the same price. Finally, I suspect that brandy in all cases does not pay duty, and that customs officers are no honester here than elsewhere outside of New York.

The new plan of keeping the reading room of the Mercantile Library open on Sundays in Cincinnati has operated so satisfactorily that the School Board of that city has voted, 26 to 10, to open the public library also on Sundays.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Chase is so much better that he is going to Washington soon, and may even take his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court before the days. It is hoped his health will be firmly established by a winter in Europe, which he contemplates in the fall.

Anna Dickinson is rapidly getting up a reputation for breaking her engagements, which she will probably add to until some disappointed society is seeking redress in the courts. She has now broken a contract with one society and made a new one with another; while in Peoria, Rockford and Belvidere, where she had been engaged to lecture on "Men's Rights," the grave "Court of Last Resort" was moved to read the address she had been hired to give. In mercantile circles it is considered positive as to her faith. The right to break engagements, it is thus argued, belongs to women as well as men; and no doubts if women in general will care to accept Anna as their exponent.

Mrs. Hawthorne, whose death occurred in London, last Sunday, says the Springfield *Republican*, was the wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the sister of Mrs. Horace Mann and Miss Elizabeth Peabody, of the Union Pacific Railroad, twenty-six miles east of Ogden, is the place from whence the coal is shipped, and is mostly consigned to San Francisco dealers."

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, 1871.

The past week has developed a good deal of activity in our local money market. The applications for loans at the various discount houses have been quite large, but the ability of the banks and the large banking houses has been adequate to the demand. The extraordinary ease at the Eastern financial centers is reflected somewhat on the Western markets, and the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain an easy condition in the future removes any apprehension of a change in this respect. It is reasonable to look for a period of almost unexampled speculative prosperity.

—Governments opened strong. The Secretary's programme of the new loan, for funding the five-twenties is published, and it will be noted that it is so far modified as to begin with receiving subscriptions for $200,000,000 of the five per cent. ten year bonds, divided equally between the home and foreign markets. In this shape the prospect of success is more encouraging, and we hope to see the efforts of the respectable firms in this and the European centers crowned with complete success.

—The New York *Times* observes that the magnitude of the daily sales, and rapid advance of the railway and miscellaneous stocks are without precedent since 1869, and at the close of each day the calculations of the *Tribune* foretell the market become more and more extravagant. They already seem to have support in the increased orders for Stocks from the outside public, and the tendency to run up the 50@10 ⅌ cent. per annum dividend stocks to figures that would have been deemed "high water" when most of them were selling about par a year or two since. Among these favorites are New York Central, Northwestern, Northwestern preferred, and Reading; to which might be added Rock Island, suddenly advanced from 106 to 112 ⅌ cent. In turn, the dividend-paying list is carried up the lighter stocks, sometimes known as "fancies," and hence there is noted large transactions in such as the Illinois Central, Ohio and Mississippi, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Toledo and Wabash, and the St. Paul and Milwaukee stocks. The movement has some extra encouragement in the recent renewal of liberal Continental orders for several of the leading Western stocks, notably the Northwest preferred for Holland and Germany, whence the purchases have increased since December last from about sixty thousand shares to ninety thousand shares, and further absorption still going on. This places nearly one-half the preferred capital of nineteen millions and odd in Europe, with the prospect that the period will soon pass out of American hands, as in the instance of Illinois Central some years ago. As foreign buyers have the preferred stock, domestic speculation is attracted to the common stock, which the President and the more sanguine directors of the Company insist is worth nearly or quite as much for income as the preferred. The Lake Shore stock has been advanced on the annual report of the operations of the road for 1870, which has just been formally made up and shows, it is said, $525,000 net surplus to the stock over 10 per cent. dividend paid for the year. This is equal to 1½ per cent. on the capital of $35,000,000.

—At noon to-day we learn that the street is a good deal agitated by the fact that a broker, supposed to be in good standing, fussed his checks yesterday for stocks received and failed to make them good. On some was tendered to the extent of $40,500, and a bank is reported in loss nearly $30,000. The person in question declares he can explain the matter satisfactorily. The circumstance has quickened the feeling of distrust, which is apt to be easily roused in a rapidly advancing market. The market rapidly recovered from the scare, and closed at nearly the highest prices.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The greatest excitement prevailed in the Stock Board to-day, the cause of which was an advance in Reading shares to 56¼, with very large transactions. Up to four o'clock P. M. nearly twenty thousand shares had changed hands. The rise is not attributed to any special movement of the speculators, but rather to the large increase in the New York dealers, who begin to realize the fact that the stock is cheaper than many others on the New York list, and that it has not advanced in sympathy with the balance of the list. While Rock Island rose from 106 to 112⅝, and Northwestern preferred from 56 to 59, Reading has merely gone up from 49¾ to 56¼. Added to this the fact that Reading has generally maintained its dividend of 1¾ per thirty to forty days after payment, it will readily be seen that the present advance is but the beginning of an upward movement.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 4, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & H.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do. Scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	101¼	101	101	100¾	100¾	100¾
Hudson						
Mich. Cent.		97				
Lake Shore	99	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Illinois Cent.		138¾		138¾		
Chic. & Pitts.	109	109	109	109	109	109
C. & N. W.	82	81½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79
Do. pref.	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	113	112¾	111¾	112	112¾	112¾
P. & Ft. Wayne	96	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Tol. & Wabash	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do. pref.						
West Way Pacific	48½	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Ohio & Miss. Con.						
Do. pref.						
N. J. Cent.	107	107	107	107	107	107
Do. pref.						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express						
American Ex.	47	47	47	47	47	47
U. S. Ex.	63	63	63	63	63	63
Gold	111¼	111	111	111	111	111

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97¾	97¾		
Do. Scrip	96¾	96¾		
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	101¼	101		¼
Hudson				
Mich. Cent.				
Lake Shore	99	98½		½
Illinois Cent.	138¾			
Chic. & Pitts.	109	109		
C. & N. W.	82	81¾		¼
Do. pref.	86	85¾		¼
Rock Island	113	112¾		¼
P. & Ft. Wayne	96	95¾		¼
Tol. & Wabash	56¾	56¾		
Do. pref.				
West Way Pacific	48½	48¾	¼	
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42½		¼
Ohio & Miss. Con.				
Do. pref.				
N. J. Cent.	107	107		
Do. pref.				
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail	44	43¾		¼
Adams Express	63¾	63¾		
American Ex.	47	47		
U. S. Ex.	63	63		
Gold	111¼	111		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¼
Catawissa, preferred	30¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	70¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116¾
Schuylkill Navigation	20¾
Reading	56¾

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market remains firm and unchanged in prices. The weather is bright, pleasant and spring-like, and business generally wears a lively aspect. Country dealers are arriving freely and make liberal purchases. In every line of business there are full stocks which will be disposed of at a small marginal profit. The produce and local markets continue to be abundantly supplied.

Below find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We are reporting sales at the following: $5.00@5.50 per bbl.; choice selected $5.50@5.75. APPLE BUTTER.—Sales 1 million buckets at $19.50 ⅌ doz.; in kegs and firkins, 6½@7c ⅌ gal.

ASHES.—Sales soda ash, common, 4¾ per cent., 3½c; refined, 55 per cent., 5½@6c; potash, 7@7½c; pearls, 8½c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The is a good supply and fair demand. We are receiving sales by the barrel at $6.50, and 25 ⅌ cent.

BROOM CORN.—There is more inquiry, and sales are made at 5@6c ⅌ lb.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ⅌ bushel; others as per quality, $1.75.

BUTTER.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDERS.—Dunbar's 2-can, ⅌ doz., $1.75; 3-lb. cans, $2.25; 1-lb. cans, $1; 5-lb. cans, $3.

BUTTER.—Sales of good to prime, 25@26c ⅌ lb.; common, 18@20c. Receipts 81 packages.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Sales at 16@20 ⅌ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Regular sales at the following figures: Shoulders plain sugar-cured, 10½c; clear sides, 12½c; hams, plain, 15c; sugar cured, 15½c; Mess pork, $23 00@24 00 ⅌ bbl. Dried beef, 10c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 10c; Cincinnati bottle rendered, 12½@13c; Cincinnati country—The supply is increasing, though prices are still firm and well up. We quote Western Reserve at 16@17; Ohio Factory 15@16c; Ohio Goshen 17@18c; New York Goshen 18@19c; Sweitzer 18c ⅌ lb.

CORN.—Market dull—Sales at 90c ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $13 ⅌ barrel; other varieties at $10@11.

CHEESE.—Factory—Pennsylvania 16@16 59; Philadelphia $5 75.

CANDLES.—Sales standard brands at 22@23c by car load. Supply ample.

COFFEE.—Sales of Laguayrie hydraulic at 21@23 50 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic @ 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

CANVASS.—There is an active demand with a fair supply. We quote sales of 10 oz. duck at 12½c; star, full weight, 30c; short weight, 17c; steamer 18@19c ⅌ lb.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern Anthracite at 7½@7 50 ⅌ ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves 10@10½c; peeled, prime, 20c; apples plenty and dull at 3@3½c for sliced, and 2c for sliced. Dried black cherries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 25c per ⅌ lb. Dried peaches, 7@8c.

EGGS.—Sales fresh at 20@22c ⅌ dozen; preserved still at 17@18c.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 86 ⅌ lb.; 85c in a small way.

FLOUR.—Prices unchanged and demand rather dull. We quote: Choice white wheat in bbls., $7 00, 7 25@7 50; good brands red wheat, $6 75, 7 00@7 25; choice Minnesota, for bakers', 7 50@7 75; $7 00@7 25 in sacks 25c less. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75@7 00; Pan Handle, (southern amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 75; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 50, in sacks $6 25; Palmetto, in barrels $6 87½, in sacks $6 62½; Diamond, in barrels $6 87½, in sacks $6 62½.

GRAIN.—The following are the ruling rates of the market: No. 1 spring wheat, $1 28@1 33; white, $1 35@1 40@1 45, the latter for extra; prime for shelling, 1 25@1 30; corn steady, with small stocks to operate with. Sales of mixed to prime yellow in store, 64@65c; choice, 66@67c; choice white in wharf and from track at 68@69c; store rates, 65@66c; perhaps a shade firmer. Oats—We quote sales at 50@52c. Barley inactive, with light inquiry; spring, 80@85c; fall, 90@95c, per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Trade is reported fair. We quote as follows:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 12c; A coffee 12c; B coffee 11½c; extra C 11¼c; C 10¾@11c; Demerara, bbls, 12½c; bbls 12¾c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Choice white honey 70c; silver-drip 60c; extra honey 65c; prime 60c; grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19½; good 18½@19c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades Young Hyson $1 00@1 10; fancy $1 40; prime $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Gunpowder fancy $1 35; good $1 20; fair 80c; Oolong fancy $1 35; good $1 20; fair 80c; Japan fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain Pepper 22c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales at choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c.

HAY.—Receipts light, with sales as follows: baled $16@16 50; wagon $18@19 50.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at $4 25@4 50 per lb.

HOMINY.—There is a better demand and we quote sales in small lots at 6c@6½ for good.

HONEY.—Sales at 20@25c ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—Green salted fall weighted 14¾@14½c; green butchers' (now and steer) 7½c; green salted lip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22c.

HOPS.—Sales of new crop at 25@26c ⅌ lb.

LIME.—City rates, new, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 90@95c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ⅌ gallon. The supply is ample for trade and under ordinary offers.

MILL FEED.—Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 60; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped feed, mixed corn and oats, $1 65@1 70; chopped corn meal, 85 per cent.

POULTRY.—Dressed chickens sold at 12@14c 9⅌; turkeys 15@16c 9⅌.

PORK.—We are reporting sales at 16@16 9⅌.

POTATOES.—Supply fully equal to the demand, with sales at at 55@60c ⅌ bushel for Early Rose.

PEANUTS.—Sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RYE FLOUR.—Market is firm at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ barrel.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales 1 dozen $1 50; 1 lb $2 00@2 25 $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ⅌ lb.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

SEEDS.—There is a fair demand, and we are reporting sales, in bags, as follows: Timothy $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush; timothy $5 25@5 50; flaxseed, $2 10@2 20.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $5 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Bailey's, 10½c; Dobbin's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ⅌ lb.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO.—The supply is light and sales fully. We quote by the barrel $2 00; bushel 60@70c.

WOODENWARE.—Sales of 3 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $8 50. No. 2, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WHISKY.—Sales of Kentucky Withers at 16c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The market is weak, with a downward tendency. We quote: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 @ 1 05; fine 1 10@1 15; 1 20 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ⅌ bushel, as to age.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 6, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Riv'r R.	Exports Crude per Pom. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Feb. 27	1,722		1,869
Tuesday, Feb. 28	4,776	200	3,177
Wednesday, Mar. 1	2,754		1,518
Thursday, Mar 2	2,324		
Friday, Mar. 3	18,170	200	1,704
Saturday, Mar 4	2,827		805
Total for week	31,916	400	9,073
Since Jan. 1	83,950	14,841	51,612
To March 4, 1871	115,866	15,241	60,685
Same time 1870	110,531	15,079	50,448
Same time 1869	107,434	12,786	43,620
Same time 1868	147,120	4,248	43,758

The market for the week just closed was a dull one, dealers continuing wide apart in their views. The result of sales were confined altogether to lots to meet previous engagements. Speculation was not indulged in, showing conclusively that the leading operators have but little faith in the present prices being maintained. The receipts of crude this week appear large, as they include the receipts of oil by river not before reported, amounting to some 18,000 barrels. Notwithstanding the situation of affairs holders continue obstinate to make concessions sufficient to induce buyers to take hold.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	9,749	31,916
Same time 1870	110,531	115,866
Same time 1869	107,434	
Same time 1868	147,120	
Same time 1867	42,385	
Same time 1866	47,415	
Same time 1865	4,800	

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,504	400
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,147	9,073
Total	13,731	9,473

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to March 4th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	12,746	15,079	15,241
Allegheny Valley Railroad	43,630	50,448	60,685
Total	56,496	65,527	75,926

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	15,200	47,750
Refined, barrels	3,500	1,500
Total	18,700	29,250

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE.—The market was firm with a moderate inquiry, buyers were more disposed to invest; holders were asking an advance for certain deliveries. We quote as follows: Spot, 11¼@11¾c; March, 11¾c; April, 11¾c; May, 12c; June, 12¼c; July 11c; B. O. all year 12¼@13¼c; S. O. year 10@11c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot.....11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. six months from date.....11 c

REFINED.

The market was steady but not very active, prices for the various deliveries range as follows: Spot 24½c; March, 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; June, 25¾c; B. O. till July, 26½; April till July 25¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—The *Herald* says: The market exhibited more activity and firmness yesterday than for several days past, and the inquiry was fair until the close. Holders of oil still firm, and an extra demand is sure to advance prices, though many buyers are holding off. We quote the following sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$1 35
2,000 bbls upper creek.....4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 17½
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre.....4 45
1,000 bbls Titusville.....4 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....4 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....4 50
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 55
1,000 bbls oil City.....4 50

NEW YORK, March 4, closing on the 3d.—The demand for crude is limited, but prices show no particular change, with 14½c asked. Refined a trifle firmer, with a small trade at 24½c, with sales of 2,000 bbls at 24¾c; 1,000 bbls at 25c; 1,000 bbls at 25½c. Prices firm; refined 24½c for March; 2,000 bbls sold on private terms.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market firm at $4 20@4 25 ⅌ bbl for crude.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market firm; standard refined 25¼c; March 24 5/8@24½c; April 25½c; May and June 25¾c; closing at 25½c. Crude 13½c.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Lower creek $4 40@4 45; Oil City $4 40@4 60; shipments of the week 18,000 bbls.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4.—Market firm at $4 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 5:00 P. M.—March 24½c asked; April 25c bid; May 25½c bid; June 25½c asked; March 24½c bid; crude 13½c; sales of 1,000 bbls March 24¾c.

NEW YORK, March 4, 3:15 P. M.—Market dull but firm; crude held at 14½c. Refined 25c asked; reported sales of 2,000 bbls March 24¾c; April 25c; no plump bids above 24½c. Refined 25c asked; reported sales of 2,000 bbls March 24¾c; April 25c; no plump bids above 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c, refined, March 24½c asked; April 25c bid; May 25½c bid, ¼ asked; June, 25¾c. March and April 25½c bids.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 4, 12:00 P. M.—Oil City gravity, $4.70@4.75; Oil City regardless, $4.30@4.35; Lower Creek gravity, $4.30@4.40; Upper Creek, regardless, $4.30@4.60. Sales Rouseville, gravity, at $4.63. Sales Petroleum Centre, March 4.—Market firm, with a good demand at $4@4.10.

ROUSEVILLE, March 4.—Market excited, offering at $4 60 for regardless, with a good buying demand.

TITUSVILLE, March 4, 11:45.—Market firm at $4 35.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4.—Market firm; prices for oil by the barrel as follows: $4 25 to $4 35.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market quiet but firm, with little offering; buyers offering at $4 25.

PERRY'S LANDING, March 4.—Market very firm, best little offering at $4 25@4 30.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 4, 1871.

Standard Oil Co., 367 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Frew, Ingham & S, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 33 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Shipments of crude to-day, bbls.....868

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Crystal Oil Works to J. H. Harbour, 160 barrels.
Tidewater Oil Works to J. H. Harbour 240 barrels.
Lockhart & Ege to J. Moody, 80 barrels.
Keystone Oil Works to Keller, 80 barrels.
Fairview Oil Works to Harbour, 80 barrels.
Wm. McKnight & Co to Gallagher & Co., 40 barrels.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master, for the following report of stock at the Central Yards, for the week ending March 4, 1871: Cattle, 100 cars; hogs, 85 cars; sheep, 60 cars; horses, 38 cars; mules, 10 cars. Comparing the arrivals with those of last week, we find that there has been a decrease of 72 cars of cattle and 15 of hogs; sheep exactly the same, and an increase of 4 cars of horses and 6 of mules. Notwithstanding the great decrease in receipts the market is a great deal worse on cattle and hogs than last week.

Cattle.

There has been no arrivals of cattle to-day. No buyers here, the stables and the yards are almost deserted. The market all week was slow and draggy, but nearly all the cattle were sold, three loads only remaining over. Prices to-day are merely nominal. Some extra shipping heads, Extra, 1,300 to 1,350 steers, $6 50 to $6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75 to $6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,000, $4 to $5 00; thick steers, 900 to 1,000, $4 00 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was light to-day, and none selling. The market dull and depressed, and hogs hardly quotable. Extra Philadelphia $8 25; good to prime Philadelphia, $8 00 to $8 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 60.

Sheep.

None have arrived to-day and buyers not in the pens. The market on sheep closed firm, and the prospect for next week looks fair. Below find prices which are the closing figures: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00@5 50; good to prime, 95 to 99 lbs, $5 50@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 to $4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 00; foot rot and sunlaving, by the head, $1 00@2 00.

Horses.

Sales of new crop at $140@240 ⅌ h.

Mules.

Sales at 2 years old, $90@100; 3 years old, $110@125; 4 years old, $130@150.

Cows and Calves.

Sales at $30@60 ⅌ h.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

Process for Desulphurizing Ore.

[From the Reading Times and Dispatch.]

The Messrs. Eckert have been in operation for some months past, at the Henry Clay furnaces in this city, a pair of kilns for roasting the primative ore, to remove the sulphurous property, which, as is well known, has a tendency to make the iron red short. The kilns consist of two upright stacks resembling cupolas, thirty feet high and eight feet in the diameter, constructed of a boiler iron shell, lined with brick. The ore is carried to the top by means of a steam hoist, and the kilns are charged, and coal process is exactly similar to the burning of lime. Each kiln will roast about thirty tons per day, with a consumption of about half a ton of coal. The ore is heated to about red heat, and is drawn out below as required for use.

The effect of the roasting is not only to remove the sulphur, but also to expel the water of crystallization, and all volatile matter removable by heat. The ore, after passing through this process, is the more rapidly convertible into iron, with an economy of both time and fuel. A patent arrangement, in use at several furnaces in this section of the State, by which the fire is applied externally, at the bottom of the kilns, and conveyed to the interior by means of draft flues, was originally employed, but found to work disadvantageously, and the present method was the suggestion of Mr. Hiram Kirk, Assistant Superintendent of the furnaces, who experienced considerable labor in overcoming difficulties. Desulphurizing process as usually employed at charcoal furnaces consists of the application of the fire of the heaps of ore, without the employment of any species of kiln.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 4.—The market for pig iron is active and advancing, with stocks daily decreasing. We quote No. 1 foundry at $36@38; No. 2 at $32@33; gray forge at $31; white and mottled at $29@30. Sales of some 2,000 tons Crane Nos. 1 and 2 foundry for $34@35 and $31, with a subsequent advance, and 1,000 tons gray forge at $31; 300 tons other Lehigh gray forge at private terms.

Scotch Pig—Moves freely at $33 for Eglinton and at $34 for Gartsherrie, with small stocks in first hands. Large orders have been placed abroad for Scotch, in view of scarcity of American.

Manufactured Iron—For the advancing, in sympathy with pig, and $77 is now asked for refined, both here and firm at works. Old rails are in usual request at $36@36 gold, to arrive, and there is a good demand at $40@42 gold.

Nails—Are firm and active. A meeting of nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States, representing twenty-five out of thirty-two mills, and 1,000 kegs per annum, was held in New York on Thursday, O. A. Washburn, Jr., of Providence, chairman, and James C. Holder, secretary. The following is a list of prices, to take effect immediately, was adopted: Cut nails, 10d, standard or longer, $5 75 per keg; 8d, 20 lbs keg; above 10d@6@7d, 50c; 4@5d, 75c; 3d, $1 50; 2d and 3d fine, $2 25; 4@5d, which had just then succeeded in running and book-head brads, seamen's common nails, fifteen cents, $7 per keg above the same size of cut nails; finishing, clinch nails, shingle, slating, trunk, tobacco and copper nails, 50c ⅌ keg above the same size of common nails.

Rooms—Are not wanted.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 8½c ⅌ lb.—*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

March 4.—Scotch pig has been in better supply, and as the demand continues active, quite a large business has been consummated at prices still favoring sellers. The sales are 300 tons Eglington and 200 do Gartsherrie, 400 do Glengarnock, and 300 do Eglinton on private terms, the market closing at $31 00@31 50 for Eglinton, $32 50@33 00 for Glengarnock and Gartsherrie, and $31 00@31 50 for Eglinton. American is still restricted by the light offerings, and prices have further improved, 500 tons No. 1 Lehigh having been sold at $35; we quote No. 1 at $34@35, and No. 2 at $32@33. Wrought scrap has been in improved request, and we refine sales of 500 tons at $29 00@29 50, 200 do ex. ship, and 300 do from yard, on private terms. Old rails are in better demand but steady at quoted rates; 400 tons old double-headed and T, 15c do broken, sold at a private price. Refined bar continues firm, but there is little change from last week. Hoop-iron is reported is held at $77 50.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO FEBRUARY 28TH, 1871.

From foreign ports.	Tons.	Pig.	Steel.
	8,807	tons 12,501	bundles 32,960
Constwise	1,189		29
Total	9,997	12,501	32,989
Same time 1870	1,189	29,000	29

Price Current.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1871.

We note a continued good demand for wools, mostly from manufacturers, who are in quest of the medium grades, which continue to be restricted by the very small stock here, which is very nearly held. There is considerable inquiry for pulled wools, both of super and X grades, and holders generally are firm for being applied below. The Troy are said to have closed out their stock of pulled and California wools well freely at full figures, but the stock is much reduced, and will be left here very desirable. Carpet wools are sought after considerably, and command full prices. Foreign is quiet, but firm. In his circular of the 1st inst. Mr. James Lennox says: "Large shipments of fine wool from South America, and from Cape of Good Hope, destined for this market, are expected to arrive within the present month. The receipts of all by river not before reported, amounting to some 18,000 barrels. Notwithstanding the situation of affairs holders continue obstinate to make concessions sufficient to induce buyers to take hold.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	9,749	31,916
Same time 1870	110,531	115,866
Same time 1869	107,434	
Same time 1868	147,120	
Same time 1867	42,385	
Same time 1866	47,415	
Same time 1865	4,800	

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,504	400
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Total	13,731	9,473

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Allegheny Valley Railroad	43,630	50,448	60,685
Total	56,496	65,527	75,926

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	15,200	47,750
Refined, barrels	3,500	1,500
Total	18,700	29,250

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE.—The market was firm with a moderate inquiry, buyers were more disposed to invest; holders were asking an advance for certain deliveries. We quote as follows: Spot, 11¼@11¾c; March, 11¾c; April, 11¾c; May, 12c; June, 12¼c; July 11c; B. O. all year 12¼@13¼c; S. O. year 10@11c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls spot.....11¾c
1,000 bbls S. O. six months from date.....11 c

REFINED.

The market was steady but not very active, prices for the various deliveries range as follows: Spot 24½c; March, 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; June, 25¾c; B. O. till July, 26½; April till July 25¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—The *Herald* says: The market exhibited more activity and firmness yesterday than for several days past, and the inquiry was fair until the close. Holders of oil still firm, and an extra demand is sure to advance prices, though many buyers are holding off. We quote the following sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$1 35
2,000 bbls upper creek.....4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek.....4 17½
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre.....4 45
1,000 bbls Titusville.....4 50
1,000 bbls Rouseville.....4 50
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 55
1,000 bbls oil City.....4 50

NEW YORK, March 4, closing on the 3d.—The demand for crude is limited, but prices show no particular change, with 14½c asked. Refined a trifle firmer, with a small trade at 24½c, with sales of 2,000 bbls at 24¾c; 1,000 bbls at 25c; 1,000 bbls at 25½c. Prices firm; refined 24½c for March; 2,000 bbls sold on private terms.

TITUSVILLE, March 4.—Market firm at $4 20@4 25 ⅌ bbl for crude.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Market firm; standard refined 25¼c; March 24 5/8@24½c; April 25½c; May and June 25¾c; closing at 25½c. Crude 13½c.

OIL CITY, March 4.—Lower creek $4 40@4 45; Oil City $4 40@4 60; shipments of the week 18,000 bbls.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 4.—Market firm at $4 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 5:00 P. M.—March 24½c asked; April 25c bid; May 25½c bid; June 25½c asked; March 24½c bid; crude 13½c; sales of 1,000 bbls March 24¾c.

NEW YORK, March 4, 3:15 P. M.—Market dull but firm; crude held at 14½c. Refined 25c asked; reported sales of 2,000 bbls March 24¾c; April 25c; no plump bids above 24½c. Refined 25c asked; reported sales of 2,000 bbls March 24¾c; April 25c; no plump bids above 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 12 M.—Crude

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT THIS WEEK.

A Senate Caucus to be Held To-Day—Another Effort to be Made to Abolish the Duty on Coal—Vance's Name Not on the Senate Roll Call, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1871.

The Duty on Coal.

A strong effort will be made this week to pass the bill abolishing the duty on coal which failed in the Senate for want of time after having passed the House by a large majority.

Senate Caucus To-Day.

The Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow night for the purpose of organizing Committees, and also to consider the House resolution providing for adjournment next Wednesday. It seems to be the general opinion to-night that adjournment will be agreed upon, to take place some day this week. Almost the only reason given by anybody for wishing to delay adjournment is the necessity of some legislation for the protection of loyal men in the South. But the fact that the Senate Committee on Outrages is to continue in session during the recess will of itself have a great influence in deterring the Ku-Klux from keeping up their lawless raids, and the President has lately sent into the South a regiment or two of troops in response to calls from the proper authorities to preserve the peace in the worst localities, so that it is hoped there will be no necessity for additional legislation.

The Disputed Senatorships.

In the roll call of Senators for the Forty-second Congress, at its first session on Saturday, the name of Mr. Vance, from South Carolina, was not mentioned. The credentials of Goldthwaite, of Alabama, Blodgett, of Georgia, and Hamilton, of Texas, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The relations involved in Blodgett's case are the same as those which have already been adversely adjudicated upon by this committee under the contest instituted by Farrell and Whitely, from the same State.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Parliament—Lord Lyons Denounced as a Coward—Health of Mr. Childers.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons on Friday night, Sir Robert Peel stigmatized Lord Lyons's course as ungenerous and cowardly in deserting the British population in Paris during the siege, when he was entrusted by the French Government to remain. He extolled the courageous devotion of Washburne, the American Minister. Viscount Enfield and Mr. Gladstone defended Lord Lyons.

No official confirmation of the recently reported changes in the Cabinet have been made public.

The *Times*, referring to the condition of Mr. Childers' health, says it will be impossible for him to resume his place at the head of the Admiralty Board during the present session.

The annual boat race between the universities of Cambridge and Oxford will take place on the first of April.

Austrian Finances.

LONDON, March 5.—The Austrian financial statement for 1870 is more favorable than was expected. The revenue received for 1870 exceeded the amount estimated, and left a cash balance of forty millions. The Minister of Finance had estimated a deficit for 1870 of thirty millions, and was authorized to sell SIXTY millions of rentes. He will sell thirty-eight millions, which will produce fifty-five millions, and with this amount added to the balance on hand will be enabled to cover the deficit and pay the coupons of 1872.

The Board of Admiralty—The Anglo-American Commission.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Observer* mentions the names of Stansfeld, Viscount Halifax and the Earl of Kimberly for head of the Board of Admiralty, and thinks the probabilities favor Stansfeld.

Sir John Rose is confident the deliberations of the Anglo-American Commission will have a favorable issue. Sir John and President Grant talked over the whole matter when the former was in Washington, and agreed as to the general character of settlement.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 5.—The Calabria and Colorado, from New York, arrived to-day; also the Abyssinia.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The United States frigate, Worcester, with a cargo of provisions for the French, went to sea from the port of Boston at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenant Baldwin and twenty men were ordered from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Hays City, on Friday, to preserve the peace against a band of roughs who threatened the lives of all the colored people in the town. One man was killed by unknown parties before the troops arrived, and there was much drunkenness and disorder after their arrival, but no arrests made.

An escort has been ordered for the Cheyenne Indians now en route from the north to their reservation south of the Arkansas river.

The Seventh United States cavalry, Colonel Sturges and Lieutenant Colonel Custar, has been ordered from Kansas to Kentucky, and the Sixth takes its place. The light artillery school, composed of four batteries at Fort Riley, has been broken up and their battery ordered to their respective regiments.

Fred Dupe, a German, suicided in St. Louis on Saturday by hanging. Cause, intemperance.

Geo. Cleier, manager of the Missouri State Lottery, and three of his agents, were arrested Saturday at the instance of the Chief of Police of St. Louis, for vending lottery tickets.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE BANKRUPTCY.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 3.—The petition of James Alder, of New York, to the United States District Court of Connecticut, praying that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company may be adjudged bankrupt, will be acted upon by Judge Shipman to-morrow, and it is probable that the action taken last week by the courts of New York and Boston will be duplicated.

POLITICAL,

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The Committee appointed by the joint meeting of the Republican County Commissioners a few days ago, have issued an address to the banks and file of the party, urging heartily co-operation and united efforts in the future.

FIRES.

New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The State Fair buildings were burned this morning. Loss $80,000; insurance $50,000. Powers's statue of Washington, belonging to the State, was destroyed.

CRIME.

ALBANY, March 5.—The safe of the Richmond Iron Works Company, at State Line, Mass., was broken into on Friday morning, and five thousand dollars stolen. No clue to the thieves.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The river is falling rapidly; it has fallen three feet the past twenty-four hours. There is ten feet in the chute and nine feet on the falls, and clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ida S. Turner, Mollie Ebert, Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Collier and barges, St. Louis. Departed—C. R. Church, R. S. Turner, New Orleans; Alice Dean, Memphis; Collier and barges, Pittsburgh. The flags of boats at this port were at half mast to-day, in respect for the memory of Captain Barclay.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Seven thirty feet; it has fallen three feet six inches; bridge space seventy-two feet. Arrived—Shannon, New Orleans; Arkansdille, Evansville. Weather clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 5.—Port list to-day: Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Belle, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 2 A. M.; Charleston, Cairo to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; J. H. Bigley, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Wm. Cheeseborough, New Orleans to Pittsburgh; the City of Cairo, Vicksburg to Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Mary E. Forsyth, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 2 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 3 P. M.; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Shreveport, 5 P. M.; river full of stationary. Weather clear, mercury 48.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Arrived—Bon Accord and General Anderson, Mound City; Argonaut, Tennessee river; Savannah, Pittsburgh; Ironsides and Sam. Brown, Cairo; Chester, Chester; Kate Piper, Memphis; Marble City, Vicksburg; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Jennie and Bodmin, White river; Prudence, Illinois river; Anna, Cincinnati; St. Louis, Louisville; Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk, River falling pretty fast. Weather clear and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 5.—Up—Lizarge, 12 M. Down—Charles Bodman, 11 last night; Pauline Carroll, 12 M.; Katie, 1 P. M. River rising. Clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Clear; mercury 70. River rising, now three feet over the Little Rock Railroad track; between here and Helena, seven feet. Sam Hale, Cincinnati. Departed—James Howard and Wananita, New Orleans. Julia, St. Louis.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Washington as He Appeared in His 47th Year.

As this is the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, our readers will be interested in the following sketch of his personal appearance, which we copy from a letter written in New York in 1758, and published in the *Kodak Gazette*, an English paper:

"General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has the appearance of strength; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a hiish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color; and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness he has an extreme good standing, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a tasteful friend, a father to the deserving soldier, and a master to his manners, to begin rather too reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often shocked Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his conversation irreproachable; he was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintances allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect assurance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general."

A Scotchman, fifteen years ago, told his countryman that "the American never plays, not even the American child. Labor is his element, and his only relaxation from hard work is fierce excitement. Neither does he laugh. The Americans, I imagine, are the most serious people in the world. Is this true to-day? An honest reflection will show that it is measurably, if not literally, correct.

The use of all instruction, public or private, is to produce charity out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned. This is the object of all teaching. All organizations, all religious institutions, all systems of theology that do not produce love are false. Any church, orthodox or not, that does not produce charity out of a pure heart is not a Christian organization.—*Beecher.*

"If the stars," writes Emerson, "should appear only one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore, and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown. But every night come out these preachers of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile."

PEACE.

Exciting Rumors from Paris.

A Revolution Said to Have Commenced.

Napoleon Going to England,

FRANCE.

Von Moltke Favors Evacuation.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, February 4.—A new French regiment was raised to-day to increase the force of Paris.

A rumor is current that twenty-eight of the Paris deputies have resigned.

Von Moltke is in favor of the evacuation of Versailles, and details for the evacuation of the forts on the left banks of the Seine were arranged yesterday.

Circulation is again free in Paris, and crowds of curious people this afternoon were visiting the scene of the German occupation. The citizens generally confess that the Germans during their stay in the city behaved well.

From Grave to Gay—Violations of Order to be Repressed.

PARIS, Saturday night, March 4.—Paris has resumed its ordinary appearance to-night. The boulevards are filled with promenaders. There is no fear now of disturbance. Nearly all the barricades have been removed. Several battalions of National Guards proposed to restore the guns they had removed from the Place Wagram. The authorities replied that the guns were to be left under their care a few days longer. Some battalions have signed a protest against the pretended Central Republican Committee of the National Guard, which seeks to arouse agitation.

A manifesto from Minister Picard denounces the conduct of certain persons who pillaged the gobelins after the departure of the Prussians, and warns them that while the government relies upon the patriotism and devotion of the inhabitants, General Vinoy is determined to do his duty by repressing violations of order.

Renewing the Garrison.

PARIS, March 5.—The *Journal Officiel* reproves the people for violent acts against persons suspected of being Prussian officers.

Minister Picard has gone to Bordeaux, and Favre fills his duties for the time being.

The *Gaulois* says the Minister of War is making an effort to rearm the regiments of the garrison of Paris which surrendered their arms in accordance with the armistice, and will hasten the departure of 90,000 Mobiles to the provinces.

The German officers of the forces which occupied Paris were charged at the last inability to obtain trophies or souvenirs of their stay. A restaurant on the Champs Elysees has since been gutted by the people for receiving and entertaining the Prussians.

The Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 5.—Peace has arrived here. It is probable the Assembly will be transferred to Fontainbleau on leaving Bordeaux. Several members belonging to the Left have gone to Paris.

Rumored Revolution in Paris.

AMIENS, March 4, 10 P. M.—Last night information was received of a revolution in Paris. The news was communicated by Von Moltke and the Germans, who were ordered to let pass the trains containing the French troops. Nobody, it seems, can get out of the city, and there is great excitement here.

Homeward Bound."

VERSAILLES, March 5.—The Second Army has commenced to march homeward. The headquarters of the Emperor and Von Moltke are removed from Versailles on Tuesday. Bismarck will follow the Emperor.

The Treaty of Peace.

PARIS, March 5.—It is expected that as soon as definitive negotiations for a treaty of peace are commenced at Brussels, probably about the 10th or 15th inst., the Government will attack Favre for the five hundred million francs on account of war indemnity to free Paris from the proximity of German troops. The negotiations at Brussels are said will not be replaced by forty thousand picked men, who will form a permanent garrison.

Decline in French Securities—The Army of the North Dissolved—Movements of the Rioters.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, March 5, Noon.—The bourse fell thirty centimes yesterday, in consequence of a decline in the three per cents. French securities also declined; Railways were twelve less and the loan fell forty centimes.

The army of the North has been dissolved.

The Prussian Crown Prince at Amiens will be charged to regulate the details of the definitive treaty of peace at Brussels.

It has been decided to remove from the general depot all ammunition for the better defense of the city. The removal will commence at 2 A. M. this morning. Pelagic last night. The regular troops remained firm, but the National Guards fell back.

The National Guard Becoming Troublesome—Movements of Emperor William—Prussian Officers Marry French Ladies.

Special to the Herald.

VERSAILLES, March 4.—All is quiet at present, but the National Guard are becoming troublesome.

The French prisoners are returning. The arrival of those confined at Reichshofer, Priechweiler and Pyrbach is expected this evening.

It is believed that the Emperor will review the first army corps at Amiens in about two days. From Amiens he will go to Rouen, then again to Amiens, and thence to Compiegne, where he will remain one day and then leave for Berlin.

Three Prussian officers were married yesterday to French ladies.

ENGLAND.

Napoleon to Join the Empress at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, March 5.—From preparations making at Chiselhurst, it is believed Napoleon will reside there permanently and remain some time in England.

The Napoleons Not Intriguing for Restoration.

LONDON, March 5.—The report that intrigues are actively prosecuted for the restoration of the Bonapartists is untrue. The friends of Napoleon say he patiently and confidently awaits the popular revolution, and absolutely attempts to influence it.

Disaffection in Paris.

LONDON, March 5.—A special correspondent of the London *Times* says the districts are in excellent order. Disaffection is confined to a few.

Generals of both armies are arranging for the retirement of the Prussians on the advance of the French troops. It is believed Napoleon does not contemplate there